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BIJOU THEATRE-8:15-A Texas Steer. BROADWAY THEATRE-S-Panjandrum. CASINO-8:15-Adonis. COLUMBUS THEATRE-S-April Fool.

DALY'S THEATRE-8-Rosina Vokes. EMPIRE THEATRE-8:15-The Girl I Left Behind Me. PIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8:15-She Stoops to Con-GARDEN THEATRE-8:15-The Poet and Puppet GRAND OPERA HOUSE-S-Herrmann the Great-GRAND CENTRAL PALACE-Press Club Fair.

HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-S-Relly and the Four Hun-HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-8:15-The Sportsman. HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-S:30-A Trip

KOSTER & BIAL'S-8-Vaudeville LACRUM THEATRE-8 30-The Gunrisman. MADISON SOUTHE GARDEN-Concept. MANHATIAN OPERA HOUSE-S-The Three Guards-NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Clarke and Dodge

PALMER'S THEATRE-S 30-Two Old Boys. STAR THEATRE-S 15-A Man Barrain.
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14TH STREET THEATRE-S-ihe Irish Statesman.
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FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1893.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Sir Charles Russell became angry at interruptions from Senator Morgan and Mr. Phelps while he was discussing before the Tribunal of Arbitration the seizure of Canadian vessels in Behring Sea. = In the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain inquired why the Government's supperters offered so few amendments to the Home Rule bill; Mr. Gladstone replied that they would not be driven into obstructive debate. = ___ The Earl of Aberdeen has been appointed Governor-General of Canada. - William Townsend, the would-be assailant of Mr. Gladstone, was com-

Domestic.-W. W. Trney, of Illinois, was chosen President of the Republican National League of Clubs by the Louisville Convention; the Convention adjourned after selecting Denver as the next - The Columbia National Bank, of Chicago, and the Capital National, of Indianapolis, suspended, ____ The New-York Central's new engine, No. 999, ran a mile in thirty two seconds. - Governor Flower vetocal severn important bills left in his hands by the Legislature. == Dispatches to the State Department at Washington say that the revolutionists in Nicaragua have overthrown the Government and taken possession of the canal.

City and Suburban.-The action of Grover Cleveland in restoring E. S. Stokes's rights as a citizen was universally condemned. = = Mayor Boody, of Brooklyn, testified for the defence in the Pigott trial. - Boston defeated Brooklyn at base hall by a score of 9 to 8. ____ Boats from the American cruisers raced for prizes. === Several passengers were found to be suffering from smallpox on the steamers Lahn and Gera. === Stocks declined in the early dealings, became dull, and in the last hour rallied with great spirit. Fina changes, were generally advances. Money on call was easy as about 3 per cent

The Weather .- Forecast for Friday: Fair and Temperature yesterday: Highest, 84 degrees; lowest, 56; average, 69 3-4.

A mile in 32 seconds-that is the record made on Wednesday by the New-York Central's engine No. 999, drawing the Empire State Express. This is speed at the rate of 1121-2 miles an hour, and is far ahead of any other record ever made in the world. There has been talk of 100 miles an hour by means of electricity; but here is a practical demonstration of a still higher speed with steam. How long will it be before some trains are run regularly as

fast as this? A bill of considerable importance, affecting the right of property-owners to bring actions for damages against railroad companies, was vetocd by Governor Flower yesterday. originated with Assemblyman Griffin, of Delaware County, but our Albany correspondent shows that it may have been drawn in the interest of the Manhattan Railway Company of this city. The practical effect of the measure would be to limit to two years the time within which such actions could be brought. The Governor has taken a wise step in refusing to approve the bil, and he sets forth sound reasons for his action.

There seems to be little if any doubt that Governor Cleveland violated the Constitution of the State when he failed to communicate to the Legislature his restoration of E. S. Stokes to citizenship. The Constitution is explicit in directing the Governor to report "each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted." with the name, crime, date, etc. As the Governor is empowered to grant only "reprieves, commutations and pardons," a restoration to citizenship must be embraced in one of these terms. At all events, the spirit of the Constitution is clear enough, and a conscientious Executive ought not to regard merely the letter of the law. If Mr. Cleveland's course was justifiable what strong reason was there for conceandent for more than eight years, anyway?

The evidence given in the Brooklyn boodle trial yesterday, including that of Mayor Boody. shows how recklessly obligations were incurred in connection with the October celebration, and how the city officials, high and low, went ahead

the mat er was finally taken up in September. an a ceptance of the intolerant and intolerable however, the Legislature was not in session, and | principle upon which their party is founded-a | on this account, apparently, the Mayor and step which the Conservatives will doubtless reeverybody else assumed that they had full pent during a prolonged leisure. liberty to do as they pleased. Municipal govcapable man of business, but his senses must famous Freisinnige chieftain. Eugene Rich-

STOKES AND HIS EIGHTS.

Secretary Lamont has come forward with an explanation of Mr. Cleveland's action restoring to Edward S. Stokes, the murderer of James Fisk, the right to vote and hold office. Mr. Lamont denies that a political bargain furnished the mative of Mr. Cleveland's performance, and says, with the indifference of one ing in this case which gives it distinction. Oh, yes, there is. Stokes gives it distinction. The versed, not on the question of the weight of the evidence, but on a collateral technical point dealing with the trial court's admission of testinitny as to the alleged wrongdoing of an unimportant witness-this gives it distinction. It is distinguished by the neteriously cold-blooded character of Stokes's crime, by the utter inadequacy of his punishment, by his position and record as a Tammany politician, by the fact that the restoration writ was granted just after the Presidential election of 1884, when Mr. Cleveland was a candidate for the Presidency and a suiter for Tammany support, and particularly by the fact that the writ was issued only two days after Stokes's application reached Albany, proving that there could have been no proper investigation of the merits of his appeal, and arguing that the whole thing had been fixed up" in advance. It was not an ordinary affair at all, nor are the snow-white moralists who maintain Mr. Cleveland on a pedestal as the archangel of political righteousness the men to pooh-pooh it.

It was a great and immensely valuable act of favor to a man who had already got far more elemency than he deserved. He killed his victim with cold deliberation. All that the law imposed for such a deed he earned. Mr. Lamont says that if the person pardoned had been John Doe or Richard Rue inst ad of Edward S. Stokes, no notice would be given to it. Truly : and if the person who shot Fisk had been John Doe or Richard Roe instead of Edward S. Stokes, he wouldn't have been on earth to demand pardons and "rights"-he would have been hanged, as the Does and the Roes always are. It was because he was Edward S. Stokes. with money and friends and a political "puil" that he got three trials instead of one, and a term of four years in prison instead of a halter. It was because he was Stokes that he returned to fortune and politics no whit hurt by his wrongdoing. It was because he was Stokes that he was able to serve Mr. Cleveland in 1884 when such help as his had to be obtained, and it was because he was Stokes that the rights he had forfeit d were returned to him. Mr. Lamont is blind to the very thing that a decent

public resents. "Mr. Cleveland," says Mr. Lamont, "never made any bargains, nor thought of making them. He acted in this case, just as in any other, on what he believed to be good and proper grounds." Of course; that is the standing explanation of all conduct which mencannot justify by reason and fact. It does for respecting the practicability of the canal scheme everything. It sounds well and costs nothing. was unerring, and was vindicated in due time result of a bargain, the chronology of the casmakes it very queer. And the fact that Stokes is what he is and that Mr. Cleveland has been exalt d as his precise opposite makes it queerer still. In any case, it was a public wrong.

GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

Germany has entered upon an electoral campaign, the result of which, though of supreme importance, is shrouded in the deepest uncertainty. In no other European country, save perhaps Austria-Hungary, is there so complex a division of parties or so confused a host of influences; and in none is it so difficult to make any trustworthy forecast of electoral results. Apart from minor factional differences, there are four great lines of party division, which may be described as territorial, religious, social and purely political; and these so cross and recross as to divide the members of the Reichstag into six leading groups, of which two are subdivided, making eight in all. In the Reichstag just dissolved none of these came near being a majority, and it is not probable that any will in the Reichstag about to be chosen. The Ministry will again have to depend upon a coalition formed through compromise. It is probable, however, that the relative strength of the various parties will be considerably changed.

The strongest party in the late Reichstag was the Centre, otherwise called Clerical or Ultramontane. It is composed of Roman Catholics, chiefly from South Germany and the Rhine Provinces, and has been steadily growing, from 63 in 1871 to 117 at the election of 1890. In its long and successful struggle against the 'Kulturkampf' it has been notably homogeneous and harmonious: but now that it has lest its incomparable leader, Dr. Windthorst, it begins to show signs of disintegration. Hitherto it has made gains at each new election, but tion, and has proved himself a most efficient whether it will do so this year is problematic. man. Is he to be forced out? And is Con-The Conservative group is subdivided into German Conservatives and Free Conservatives or Imperialists. These differ chiefly in name, their principles and plans being practically identical. that a political debt incurred by Mr. Quincy They comprise the Junkers and Fuersten-the squires and nebles-and support the Emperor and Ministers against Parliamentary government. Their numbers are steadily declining. the former faction falling from 76 to 72 and the latter from 38 to 20 between 1887 and 1890. Their only leader of prime authority is Robert von Puttkamer, lately a Minister,

The National Liberals, led by such men as Dr. R. von Bennigsen, Dr. Miquel and Professor von Gneist, should be the "party of the future." They once stood for moderation, progress, intelligence, principle, independent thought. But, never having the courage of their convictions, they have lost ground and prestige, In 1887 they joined the two Conservative groups in the famous Cartel for the purpose of passing the septennate Army bill. But in the election of 1890 they lost 50 seats, retaining in first resists great reduction of duties by indithe late Reichstag only 41; and it is not improbable that they will this year suffer further loss. The Social Democrats, led by Messes, people will support, if duties on imports are Bebel, Liebknecht, Singer and Vollmar, have, like the Clericals, been prosperous, harmonious and aggressive in their long struggle against Prince Bismarck's repressive laws. In 1887 they secured only 11 seats, but in 1890 they secured 35; and they bid fair to increase their numbers at the coming election. Their prinwith their plans without any reference to the ciples are amply set forth in their name. The

There remains to be mentioned the great ernment of the happy-go-lucky order never was | Frei-innige or Radical party, now divided into more completely exemplified. Mr. Boody has had the reputation of being a shrewd and Volkspartei, or People's party. It is ied by the have descried him when he entered the Mayor's ter, one of the ablest politicians in Europe. The smaller, known as the Preisinnige Verein-Rickert. The general principles of these two groups are identical, though the latter has shown more complaisance than the former toward the present Chancellor and his schemes. The Freisinnige is the party of constitutional and parliamentary government, advocating manhood suTrage, a secret ballot, freedom of speech and of the press, parliamentary control of finances, and a Ministry responsible to the pother is about, that such acts of elemency are Reichstag-a system almost identical with that incomes by c negating his bonds, stocks, mortof common occurrence, and that there is noth- of England. In its ranks are such men of "light and leading" as Professor Virchow, Professor Hanel, Dr. Bamberger, Dr. Max Hirsch. fact that he was convicted of murder in the first | Dr. Si-mens and Dr. Heinrich Dorn. In 1887 degree and sentenced to be hanged gives it dis- | it had only 36 seats; but in 1890 it secured 66, tinction. The fact that this judgment was re- and will probably gain many more this year.

Such are the chief party factors in the contest which is now on, and which is the most important since 1871. And over and above them all are two much-concerned individual watchers. One is the young Kaiser, whose boasts, "My will is the supreme law" and "These who oppose me I will dash to pieces." have now been toned down to "His Majesty is willing even to allow the Parliamentary majority a share in the Government." The other is the grim old giant of Friedrichsruhe, who. having himself made the German Empire, waits with saturnine smile to see whether his old comrade's grand-on will mend or mar his work.

EXPLANATIONS WANTED.

The removal of Consul-General Adamson aft r a protracted period of service at Panama is an act which somebody connected with the Administration ought to explain. It is generally understood at Washington that Secretary Gresham has no influence in securing appointments for the diplomatic or consular ser-He is held responsible for the policies of the Department, but has apparently been refieved from the official duty of considering applications for vacancies in the service direct d by him. That is a matter of practical politics which is relegated to a subordinate, Mr. Quincy, presumably on account of his official connec tion with National Democratic headquaters last year. Possibly Mr. Quincy can tell why it was necessary to remove from office the oldest member of the United States consular service in order to make room for a candidate favored by the Canal Company and the Panama Railroad.

Mr. Adamson had been in the consular service over thirty years. He had held many important posts, and was respected wherever he as known. He had been Consul at Honolulu-Melbourne, Pernambuco and other foreign ports exposing scandals connected with the administration of that office. Thence he was transferred to Panama, where for many years he revels he was almost the only American on the Isthmus who never list his senses. His functions were largely diplomatic, and he exercised greater influence over President Nunez and the Colombian officials than any other foreign representative. At the same time his judgment the State Department bear witness to the abiity, tact and practical sagacity with which he represented American interests at Panama.

During Mr. Cleveland's first Administration Consul-General Adamson was Secretary Bayard's chief adviser when the revolutionary outbreak made it necessary for the Navy to land marines after the burning of Colon, and to protect the property of the Panama Railroad. In that crisis the city of Panama was in imminent peril. By the testimony of the President of Colombia and the Archbishop of Panama it was largely through Mr. Adamson's prompt action in over roling the hasty decisions of naval officers and in obtaining Secretary Bayard's intervention that the city escaped the fate of Colon. His services were warmly appreciated by President Nunez, and were generally recognized on the Isthmus. While his lack of faith in the canal enterprise had never been concealed, he was personally popular, and was respected by every one having dealings with the Consulate. No member of the consular service had a more honorable record than Mr. Adamson.

We learn on what appears to be trustworthy information that Mr. Adamson did not desire to leave the consular service, with which he had been connected since Lincoln's time, and that he has been virtually removed. Since Secretary Gresham is not consulted respecting appointments we trust that Mr. Quincy will promptly explain the motives for a flagrant act which does not square with the President's professions of interest and faith in Civil Service Reform. Is the country to understand that protracted experience and eminent fitness for consular work will not justify the retention of yet erans appointed under Republican Administrations? There is Consul Baker, who has been in Buenos Ayres since Grant's Administra sal-General Williams, the best-informed Ameri can in Cuba, to abandon a most important office to some ambitious Democratic partisan, in order and his associates last year may be paid? Information on these matters from the business end of the State Department will be timely.

INCOME TAXERS.

Our friends the enemy are greatly perplexed over the problem of tariff reform. In Novem ber they contrived to work together as one party. Before January had arrived it was evi dent that there were two distinct factions, one believing that tariff changes should be medcrate and carefully graduated to avoid the destruction of any industry, while the other be lieved that "the gigantic robbery of the people by the system of Protection" should be stopped as completely and speedily as possible. Now there are distinctly visible three factions. The rection, holding that the needed revenue cannot he obtained by any practical means which the greatly reduced. The second, embracing the theoretical reformers like Messrs. Wells and Atkinson, proposes to get the required revenue by daties on sugar, tea and coffee. The third, maintaining that "breakfast table taxes" would be ruinous, advocates a tax on incomes.

This latter faction is strong, because it repre sents the prejudices and passions of the Popu-

was proposed to seek authority from the Legis- are not numerous, but they have gained im- tax is urged by this large body of voters with narrow-minded. He also "said that the county lature to expend the money required. When portance by winning the Conservatives over to passionate zeal. Politicians of the West and was opposed to lynch law, and deplored the South are told that nothing else could do so circumstances that sometimes made it necesmuch to draw Populis' voters over to the Dem- sary for the protection of the virtue of women ocrats, or to prevent a stampede of Democratic and children." The Senator referred, of course, veters to the Populists, as the taxation of rich | only to white women and children. With col-

> The income tax is not new to American experionce. Of all the forms of severe taxation tried during the war it proved the most offensive and unpopular. Theoretically, those pay an income tax who are best able to pay. Pracigung, or Radical Union, is led by Dr. Heinrich tically, those pay who cannot conceal their sources of income, and particularly those engag d in important commercial and industrial operations, whose gains are at once applied to the expansion of business and production and the development of resources. Burdens imposed on them necessarily lessen the resources applicable to industrial growth. The man who is living in idleness on the interest of his money finds it comparatively easy to evade a tax on gages and title deeds. Taxation of a class is essentially a dema-

gegue's plan, and therefore it is certain to be strong where the voters are largely swayed by demagogues. Southern and Western D mocrats know that the free breakfast table is popular with the voters, and that duties on sugar or coffee would nearly wipe out the Democratic party in many districts. They will fight with desperation, as men fighting for their lives, against that mode of raising the needed reve nue. As between protective duties which people do not feel, and taxes on articles of universal use which every household must feel keenly, they are likely to vote for the protective duties. But if they can get a tax on incomes large enough to yield half or the whole of the revenue now obtained by duti s on imports, they will go for heavy reduction or abolition

of protective duties. The breakfast table taxers and the income taxers will have a hard fight with each other. and meanwhile the Democrats who want to preserve protective daties which benefit particular localities will throw their influence against both. In the House and the Senate the Republican minerity will also stand ready to vote down either scheme for the abolition of protective duties. Such duties are paid, to a very great extent, either by foreign competitors in our markets or by the rich and lavish who prefer to purchase foreign goods. The truth is that the protective system not only stimulates home industry, but is more nearly a fair tax on incomes than any other likely to

SOUTH CAROLINA'S "BEST CITIZENS." It is a pretty dull week nowadays in South to the number of several hundred do not get nigsther and "kill a nigger." One "lynching bee" a week of this sort is the present average. They are much more frequent than before the war, for the simple reason that then the "nig ser" had a money value as property and could be slain only at a sacrifice. It costs nothing now before his appointment under Secretary Evarts except in the mere matter of human life. Huas Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro. There his man life of that color, being in the opinion of service was marked by courage and honesty in the "best citizens" largely in excess of the requirements of the political situation, goes cheap. At first blush it might seem to persons at a represented the United States with conspicuous lina were animated by a certain ferocity of intelligence and efficiency. During the canal nature and bloodthirstiness of disposition not entirely compatible with the precepts of Christianity or the standards of modern civilization. This would be a hasty inference. If openly expressed in the presence of any of the "best citizens" by a person unfamiliar with the use of firearms it would be liable to provoke te sentment. Even when indulged in by persons known to be "handy with a gun" it would be But if the rehabilitation of Stokes was not the by the collapse of the enterprise. The files of very likely to lead to protracted negotiations The truth is that the ensive publicity. best citizens" are generous and warm-hearted and by consequence spontaneous and impulsive. They are also proud of their color, and execolingly sensitive to anything looking to an intermixture of races, except by the process of improving the negro, which has been going on for many generations. They are chivalrous rather than bloodthirsty; not brutal, but proud. In the extremely rarefied atmospheric con-

ditions which attend upon such a high civilization the greatest allowance must be made for acts committed upon chivalrous impulse. Due consideration should be given also to the liability to mistakes; as, for instance, when the "best citizens" of a town, rising up in indignation at the commission of a crime by some one unknown, resolve that "somebody has to die," and proceed thereupon to hang by the neck and shoot full of bullets an innocent person of "the same color." This was what happened a week or two ago when John Peterson, charged with an assault upon a young white woman, was surrendered by the Governor, to whom he had protested his innocence and appealed for protection, to five hundred of the "best citizens" of Denmark, S. C. As the young woman who had been assoulted said upon being confronted with John Peterson that he was not the man who assaulted her, the action of the "best citizens" would seem to persons at a distance hasty and inconsiderate. It might be supposed that upon reflection the "best citizens" themselves would admit that they had acted hastily and express some sorrow, even though they had the justification for it that John Peterson was of the same color" with the man who did commit the crime. But herein, too, they must not be judged harshly. It is to be borne in mind that in an extremely high civilization repentance or sorrow means loss of caste and forfeiture of social position. Nothing is more mean-spirited than to be sorry. The "best citizens" of Denmark, S. C., are nothing if not

The latest "lynching bee" up to date occurred near Laurens, S. C., on May 10, when a negro who was charged with the same offence-assaulting a white girl-and who, according to the reports, confessed his guilt, was taken by a crowd numbering 600 and put to death. The crowd, says the telegraphic account, "was thoroughly representative, and included many of the best citizens of Laurens." In all cases it is the "best citizens" who engage in these affairs. Strictly speaking, this was a violation of law. The "best citizens" were not a court of law or justice, nor, if they had been, was the offence with which the victim was charged punishable with death. Still, if the exigency required the violation of law and somebody had to die, how much better that it should be done by the "best citizens" than by the worst. For it is the "best citizens" who make the laws, and it is for them to say whether or not they will be governed by them and wait for their operation. It is cheering to know that United States Senator Irby, who was a spectator, "addressed some remarks to the crowd, urging them to be temperate and ord rly, and not to fire into the body." It was very thoughtful on his part to make the suggestion. For no doubt it occurred to him that, although it would pass in South Carolina for an ordinary manifestation of interest in the proceedings or a natural desire to participate

celebration was first talked about, in March, it | Court Chaplain, Dr. Stoecker, is leader. They | people may pay less or nothing. The income | hanging him might excite prejudice among the men and corporations according to their in- ored women and children the case is different. Does anybody ask how? Or why? We do not know.

> The Treasury Department has already issued instructions, under the new quarantine law, concerning the inspection and disinfection of baggage, whether belonging to cabin or steerage passengers, coming from foreign ports. In the case of steerage baggage this is especially impertant, and if the instructions are obeyed it will be almost impossible for confusion or embarrassment of any kind to occur. Everything possible to prevent the bringing of cholera germs into this country must be done, as a matter of course, and the proper place for disinfection, etc., is in foreign ports. The instructions to consular and medical officers in such ports are of the highest importance, and they have been issued betimes.

The Administration is, in common with the American people, suffering not from any act of its own, but from the law passed by its predect stor. The Administration and the people are the xictims of the Sherman Compulsory Silver Purchase act.—(Philadelphia Ledger.

Very well; why does not the President call Congress together and get it repealed? His party is in absolute control, and a majority of his political opponents will help. What is there to hinder, and why the delay?

While Parnum's old American Museum, which stood on the present site of "The tierald" Building, was burning down, in 1865, and great crowds of spectators stood gazing at the spectacle from get any elergyman to visit him. They said they were the adjoining streets, some mischief-loving fellow in the front rank suddenly shoutel: "Look out! to visit others. The whale is losse"; whereupon the crowd went tumbling over one another into the side streets in a genuine panie to get out of the way. Just now there actually is a while loose. Loose and plunging through the sea somewhere on our coast, with a bell buoy attached to him ringing all the time "like mad." This whale was nosing round the sunken Vanderbilt yacht Alva the other day paper, impregnated with some substance which apabout the time that a ton of dynamite placed parently sucks up all perspiration as quickly as it is under the vessel by the wrecking contractors formed, keeping the feet warm and dry. went off. The explosion was so unexpected to the whale, and the effect so bewildering upon his intelbectuals, that he began plunging round in the most miscellaneous way, until at length he got cannied up with the bell buoy at Pollock Rip slue, and having burst the chain by which it was fastened, swrted to sea with it ding-donging as he went. He is very liable to confuse navigators and mayhap farnish a theme for romancers and ballad writers, as did the "Methodist meetinghouse" which during a high tide at Norwich, onn., on Christmas Eve, 1823, broke from its foundations, and with all its lamps lighted and its hristmas decorations, floated down the river and out into the Sound. Sailors afterward told all sorts of marvellous stories about encountering it out at sea, and the Rev. J. G. C. Brainerd wrote a humorous poem about it.

It is a pity that Stokes's restoration to citizendap was not proclaimed a fortnight ago. Then he would have been all ready for a fat Commissionership in Mayor Gilroy's distribution of prizes on May 1.

It is well known that there are many floating dereliets at sea which are dangerous to navigation. The suggestion has been made that the naval vessels which are now dispersing after their rendezvous here should improve the opportunity to destroy as many of these wrecks as possible. The Maritime Association of New-York has heartily approved this suggestion, and it is to be hoped that the commanders of the men-of-war representing the several maritime nations will aet upon it. The floating wrecks sometimes remain a menace to navigation for many months, and travel thousands of miles sefore being finally broken up and rendered harmless. If the naval vessels keep a sharp lookout for them and blow up every one seen, safety at sea will be appreciably increased.

Rhinebeck is having a very pretty quarrel over trees. Some of her citizens hold that the village ins too many trees, that the continuity of shade which they occasion is so great as not to give the sun a fair chance at the streets. Members of the Rhinebeck Board of Health are among those who take this view, and under the village charter as it was lately amended the Board has the right to cut down trees at its discretion. The other element in the community argue that it would be simply vandalism to lay the axe at the root of the lovely Rhinebeck maples and suggest to their opponents that if the village streets were macadamized they would be cured of their present dampness. A stranger does well to keep out of a quarrel like this, but we may be permitted to remark, speaking generally, that it is much easier to cut down than to grow fine trees, and that few things do as much as they to render a village attractive.

The bill permitting the use of the Myers voting machine at village elections has fallen under Governor Blower's condemnation. accounts of the use of this machine recently in the western part of the State indicated that it was highly successful, inasmuch as it afforded the voter ample protection and rendered false counting impossible. Does Mr. Flower suspect that the Democracy of the State is not anxious to secure these things at elections?

The constitutionality of the Anti-Poolroom bill recently passed is to be tested in the courts, an arrest for violating it having already been made in Albany. The more speedily the proceedings are pushed forward the better, but we doubt whether the poolroom people have any hope of It was most carefully verthrowing the law. drawn, and was subjected to severe inspection before and after being sent to Albany, and it is impossible to believe either that any flaw was left in it or that any loophole can be found by means of which violators of the law can escape the just penalty for their misdoings.

PERSONAL.

The Vienna Philliarmonic Society, to compensate Dr. Hans Richter for the pecuniary loss he will offer by his inability to accept the Boston Symphony conductorship, will give twelve concerts annually instead of eight, and will present to him the additional proceeds. Dr. Richter receives from his various activities in Venna only \$1,000 a year, while he was offered by Mr. Higginson, it is said, \$20,000 a year. Nat M. Brigham, recently appointed United

States Marshal of Utah, will be remembered by Harvard men of about fifteen years back as one of the most noted tenors who ever sang in the Glee Club. He is a classmate of Theodore Roosevelt and Josiah

The only surviving officeholder under Jackson's Administration is said to be Judge Benjamin Patton, who was at that time United States District-Attorney. He was present at Ceveland's Inauguration, though he is eighty-four years old. He lives quietly on his great estate of nearly 2,000 acres, known as Fontland, near Hicksville, Ohlo. Colenel Ward Hill Lamon, President Lincoln's

Intimate friend and unsuccessful biographer, who died the other day at Martinsburg, W. Va., is said to have had another book in preparation at the time of his death. It was to be a three-volume compila-tion of his reminiscences of Lincoln and the war. A fine monument is to be erected at Crawfords ville, Ga., to the memory of Alexander H. Stephens, It will be a monument as well to the energetic spirit of Miss Mary Cay, who, almost single-handed, spirit of Miss Mary Cay, who, almost single-handed, has directed the collection of subscriptions for it. Miss day is about fifty years of age. Her devotion to the Lost Cause is due in great part to the fact that her fiance was killed in the war. She was the originator of the movement to gather the bones of the Confederate dead together in Confederate cemeterles.

will be vested hereafter in Mr. Thomas Settle, of North Carolina, who is twenty-eight.

The friends of the late General Kirby Smith have already raised enough money to meet half of his outstanding indebtedness, an indebtedness which General W. H. Jackson, of the Tennessee Confederate Veterans, says was "honestly and conscientiously contracted."

Lieutenant Thorwald Fritsche, of the Danish Navy, ow attached to the Chicago, enjoys the distinction of being one of the few officers of a foreign Power who have received permission to serve on a United States man-of-war. He is about twenty-eight years States man-of-war. He is about evenly-right years old, speaks English with a slight accent, and is a fine specimen of the Norseman, bring over six feet high, broad-shouldered, and of a fair complexion. He obtained permission to enter the American Navy through the good offices of Princess Maria, daughter-in-law of Christian IX, King of Denmark.

Senator Morrill, of Vermont, is in better health than he has been for several years, though he recently celebrated the anniversary of his eighty-third

Prince Dondukoff Korsekoff, whose death was recently announced, was one of the chiefs of the Pan slavist party, and was appointed Governor-General of Bulgaria after the treaty of San Slefano, in 1878. this capacity he was repeatedly reprimanded in public and encouraged in private by the Russian Governand encourages in private by the hardening ment, who only refused to sanction his election as Prince of Bulgaria under great pressure from the Powers. The Frince was appointed Governor-General of Kharkoll in 1880, and Commander-in-Chief of the troops in the Caucasus in 1882. Upon one side of the house he was a Kalanuck, but except for the flat check-bones, his appearance showed no touch of the Tartar blood.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Some of the English clergy pay so much attention to the poor that the rich feel that they are neglected. An English paper quotes a lady of wealth as ask-" Are not the clergy supposed to minister to all classes of the community ! Why, then, do they neglect the rich?" When her husband fell ill recently and desired the ministrations of the Church she could not so busy looking after the poor that they had no time

Schoolmistress (jest beginning a nice improving lesson upon inmerals to the juniors)—Now, what are the principal things we get out of the earth? Youthful Angles (aged four, confidently)—Worms.—(Tit-Elts.

A preventive of colds is said to have been discovered in the new paper stockings now made in Germany. They are made of a specially prepared

It may be that the rich man in torment had a great many nice things said about him on his sambstone. The devil's way of trying to whiten his wan face is to try to blacken everybody else.

The church member who lets samebody else do all his giving is sching his birthright for a very small mess of pottage.

The man who howls and growls every time his wife wants a little money very often bartes her in a resewood casket.—(Ram's Horn.

Bishop Warren, of Colorado, writes thus to "The "hristian Advocate": "As I read your editorial item

n the use of the term 'Woman,' I slanced up to the wall and saw a framed diploma from the --Academy, and took up a book published by D. Appleton & Co., New-York, 1838, stamped on the back Female Heliness.' The larger title within was 'The benuty of Female Holiness,' and is dedicated to Her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria," And to illustrate the same practice "The Advocate" tells of a recent convention of the Woman's Christian Temperatee Union, in Mississippi, whereat Miss -- was THE MATINEE GIRL.

she's a charmingly dainty creation, A triumph of nature and art, And ske's worthy of all admiration— Or she would be if she had a heart,

With her fan, and her gloves, and her flowers, Her ensemble quite faultless appears, Her hat toward the chandelier towers, And her sleeves come 'way up to her cars

She laughs, and she cries, and she giggles At the varying scenes on the stage, While the man in the scat behind wriggles About, and goes home in a rage.

In short, she's a lovely creation,
A triumph of nature and art.
And she's worthy of all admiration—
Or she would be if she had a heart.
—(Somerville Journal. In "The Philadelphia Ledger," a Colorado lady telle

how the Picket Wire River in that State derived its

Years ago, when first the gold fever drove men wild, a party of Mexicans made their way ay he stream in question in search of the precious metal. Months passed, and when the little band did not return their friends mourned them as dead, and called the river "El Rio de los Animos Perdidos" (the of the Lost Souls). Soon a French colony made freely translated into "Le Purgatoire." Then came the American cowboy. He saw the river, heard its name, and translating (1) it into his own totage, dubbed it "Picket Wire River."

Her Suggestion.—"The theatre is afre," excitedly whispered the tragedian. "We must get the crowd out somehow, before there is a panic,"
"That's easy," said the soubrette, "Just step out and announce that you have concluded to change the bill and mean to give them 'Hamlet,' "-(Indianapolis Journal.

A Georgia editor recently bought a bleyele, so that he might run down delinquent subscribers; but the shortif levied on the bicycle, and is now running down the editor. "I saw you at the party yesterday, but you didn't

give me a chance to speak to you."

"Ah, friend, I was swimming in an ocean of bliss,
Do you happen to know Fraulen 8—"
"Hat ha! she was fishing for you, ch?"—(Lustige

"A few days ago," says a travelling man, " in pass by a small burricane, I met a man who had protected himself against loss by evelone, and who was able to survey the ruin of all he possessed on earth with the utmost complacency, while his neighbors were almost distracted with grief. I asked him casually why he had taken the precaution, having learned that he was the only man in town who had such a policy. He told me that when a boy he had narrowly escaped being killed by a cyclone, and the danger had so impressed him that he had carried cyclone insurance ever since he had started housekeeping, which was well-nigh a generation ago. The sentiments of the neighbors toward this fortunate man were quite interesting. One or two, of course, were small enough to be jessions of him and to tell anecdotes of how some folks had more luck than they deserved, but majority spoke more in admiration than envy, and there seemed to be a general sentiment that the man who had thus provided against danger in the midst of safety was the most suitable man in the district to run for Congress."

> KEEP UP WITH THE PROCESSION. There's an old and truthful saying Worth keeping in your mind, "Keep up with the procession Or you'll be left behind."

The world admires the men in front And greets them with a cheer, But very little notice takes Of those who're in the rear.

Although the ranks be crowded. There's always room in front; If you expect to win the fight Then you must bear the brunt

If you'll observe this precept And keep it well in mind, When Gabriel blows his trumpet You'll not be left behind. FITZ NIGEL

THE BLUNDER ALREADY REALIZED. From The Philadelphia Press, Two months of Democratic rule have restored Re-

publican prospects. The reaction is already apparent. The people are beginning to realize their Hander. The Western elections have shown it. The conditions are here for a Republican revival.

NO REASON TO TRY THE DEMOCRATS AGAIN. From The Buffalo Commercial.

It is a pretty safe prediction that before the next National election comes around that party which gives the strongest possible assumances of a determination to extend the civil-service reform system and that persuades the people that it means to do what it promises to do, will stand the best chance of winning at the polls.

THE APPEARANCE IS A LITTLE BETTER. From The Hartford Courant.

It was high time for the President to "regularize" the position of Mr. Blennt. The spectacle of the the position of Mr. Blount. The spectacle of the cliacement of a constitutionally appointed and confirmed American minister resident under the alleged parameter authority" of a special messenger from the White House has not been a pleasing spectacle to the American people.

BOTH DISAGREFABLE AND DANGEROUS. From The Albany Journal.

requirements of the law. According to the latter remark may also be applied to the Antilist movement. Its aim is to make tich men in the exercises, outside the State the pracmixture. Yet this is what the Administration
and corporations pay more, in order that other tice of filling a man's body full of builtets after

Finance and politics do not make an agree mixture. Yet this is what the Administration forcing the country to take.